

mode, don't you think we ought to have a dependable supply chain? That is all.

But, no, the Treasury Department has made a decision without even putting the rules and regulations out yet. They just made it on the whims and wishes of what they want to do, after we passed the piece of legislation we voted for. They basically said: OK. Now, we are going to basically allow people to continue to get the \$7,500. Well, how can you do that when you have rules and regulations? But they cherry-picked it. They said: OK. We are going to basically say that if your income is less than 150—150,000 or less—or 300 total, then you can qualify for \$7,500 if the car itself is within \$55,000 or less for a car and if a truck is less than 80,000.

Let me even give you how much more egregious this is, even more than that. They have picked, basically, certain luxury vehicles called SUVs that are not trucks, but they want to classify them as trucks so they can qualify for \$7,500 up to 80,000.

That is the kind of crap that we are putting up with right now that was not intended. It was never intended in that bill. It was not written in that bill, but that is how it is being interpreted.

So this is the thing that gets me upset because I know exactly what was in the bill because we had an awful lot of input in that bill to do the right thing for our country. It was energy security, supply chains here in America that we could count on. And it is just crazy. It is against the law, everything that we chose to do and everything we voted for.

The climate goal—I am as concerned as anybody about the climate. Every American, everybody who loves the opportunities in life we have and the quality of life should be concerned but also be a realist.

We are not going to be able to be fossil-free for quite some time, but we can sure use our fossil industry in a much cleaner way, and we have done that with the IRA. We are able to basically have carbon capture sequestration that will take us to another whole venue that we have never seen before. We have methane capturing, which has been harmful from the emission of natural gas. We are capturing all of that now. We are doing everything, but that is not good enough for some people on the far left. Oh, they want to go even further. Just shut it down. Stop it.

And I have said you cannot eliminate your way to a cleaner environment; you can innovate your way to it. And that is where America is going. With the IRA, we are bringing more investments from around the world than ever before. It is a transformational deal if the administration will just do the rules and regulations and administer the intent of the bill—energy security. That is the only purpose that we have, and we can do that and be able to mature the new technology that makes us even much better with our plan. But

you can't eliminate something before you have something that will replace it that the American people depend on every day.

And if they are worried about what is happening, I can assure you, I am worried too. China is using more and doubling down on fossil, and India is using more and doubling down on fossil. So if you think they are going to take our lead because we put strangleholds on our economy and our people and make it difficult for us to survive in these very challenging times, I am sorry, that is not happening. This is not what I see the rest of the world doing right now.

We can lead them with the innovation technology we are creating right here in America, but leadership takes leadership. We have to be a leader to have leadership. In America, we have the opportunity, and the Inflation Reduction Act gives us a chance to continue to be a leader and the hope of the world.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, tomorrow is Texas Independence Day. On that day 187 years ago, the Texians declared our independence from Mexico and fired a shot for liberty.

In the fight for independence from Mexico, many would go on to give their lives for liberty at the Alamo, including William Barret Travis, Jim Bowie, and Davy Crockett. But shortly afterwards, after losing battle after battle after battle, the Texians won a decisive victory at the Battle of San Jacinto and formed the Republic of Texas. The rest is history.

After 9 years as a republic, our own nation, Texas officially became part of the United States in February of 1846.

Sam Houston, the founding father of the Lone Star State, was also born 230 years ago tomorrow. Tomorrow is Sam Houston's birthday.

Happy birthday.

Sam Houston was an extraordinary American. He was born in Virginia, spent many years in Tennessee, where he served in the U.S. House of Representatives and then became Governor of Tennessee. In Texas, he served as commander in chief of the Texian Army. He led the Texas Army to victory in the war for Texas independence. When Texas became an independent nation, Sam Houston served in the Texas House of Representatives and then as President of the Republic of Texas. When Texas joined the United States, he served in the U.S. Senate and finally as Governor of Texas.

I have always been a bit jealous that my colleague Senator CORNYN happens to occupy the seat that once was held by Sam Houston.

Sam Houston was a tireless, talented leader and a great statesman who believed passionately in freedom. His words, "Govern wisely and as little as possible," remain true today, and the

Lone Star State still follows that principle.

These great heroes, these great Texians, risked everything for freedom to make freedom a reality for generations of Texans. And tomorrow, we celebrate and honor their sacrifices.

Many years in the past, I have stood on the floor of the Senate and read Travis's letter from the Alamo to honor Texas Independence Day. This year, my colleague Senator CORNYN will read it since I read it last year.

COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TEXAS RANGERS

Mr. President, I also want to take time today to thank another group of Texans for the incredible sacrifices they have made to the Lone Star State over the span of 200 years—the Texas Rangers. This year, 2023, marks 200 years since Stephen F. Austin formed the Texas Rangers to protect people who had settled in Texas—to protect them from outlaws and hostile attacks.

Over the years, the duties of the Texas Rangers expanded, and they played a key role in keeping Texas safe, from stopping an assassination attempt on President Taft, to tracking down the infamous outlaws Bonnie and Clyde, to doing the hard, painstaking work to arrest the cult leader Warren Jeffs. The Rangers are critical to law and order in Texas, where rural counties often don't have the resources they need to investigate crime. The Rangers are always ready to step in and serve.

There is an old line in the State of Texas: "One Riot, One Ranger." That is who the Texas Rangers are.

I have been to the Texas Rangers Hall of Fame in Waco, TX, where the Rangers have done a wonderful job of preserving artifacts and telling the story of the Rangers. Anyone stopping through Waco should visit. The story of the Rangers is the story of Texas and, in many ways, the American West. It is a story about seeking freedom, and it is a story about courage.

That is why I am proud to introduce a resolution honoring the bicentennial of the Texas Rangers and in just a moment will propound a unanimous consent request in this body.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR JAMES THOMAS

Mr. President, I am also proud to welcome here Major James Thomas to the Capitol. Major Thomas has served as a Ranger for 8 years, and he is the first Ranger to have a doctorate.

Major Thomas, thank you for being here today, and thank you for your years of distinguished service to the great State of Texas.

To all of the Rangers, as we celebrate with you your 200th anniversary, congratulations, and thank you for your incredible service to Texas.

And to every Texan, all 30 million, I wish you a very happy Texas Independence Day.

COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TEXAS RANGER DIVISION OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 86, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 86) commemorating the bicentennial of the Texas Ranger Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety, the oldest State law enforcement agency in North America, and honoring the men and women, past and present, of the Texas Rangers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 86) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

NOMINATION OF MARGARET R. GUZMAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote to confirm Judge Margaret Guzman to the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

Judge Guzman has had a lengthy and distinguished career in public service and is highly qualified to be a district court judge. Judge Guzman received her B.A. from Clark University and her J.D. from Boston University Law School. She then served as a public defender for 13 years and later as a solo practitioner for 4 years. Throughout her legal career, she tried more than 175 cases to verdict, judgment, or final decision. In 2009, Judge Guzman was appointed to be an associate justice of the District Court on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court. Since 2017, she has been the first justice and a district court judge on the Ayer District Court in Middlesex County, MA. While on the bench, Judge

Guzman has presided over more than 1,000 cases that have gone to verdict or judgment.

In addition to bringing professional diversity to the courts as a former public defender, Judge Guzman would also bring demographic diversity to the bench as the first Hispanic judge to serve on the District of Massachusetts. The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary rated Judge Guzman "qualified," and she has the strong support of her home State Senators, Mr. MARKEY and Ms. WARREN.

I urge my colleagues to support Judge Guzman's nomination.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to speak in support of the nomination of Judge Margaret Guzman to serve as a U.S. district judge for the District of Massachusetts. Yesterday, the Senate invoked cloture on Judge Guzman's nomination, and in a few minutes, we will vote on her confirmation.

Margaret Guzman currently serves as a Massachusetts State district court judge. She is a Massachusetts native and a graduate of Clark University in Worcester and the Boston University School of Law.

In addition to Judge Guzman's more than 20 years of service on the Massachusetts State judiciary, her three-decade career in the law includes work as a solo practitioner handling civil cases and a public defender representing indigent criminal offenders. Judge Guzman will therefore bring to the Federal bench not only the knowledge and experience of a State court judge who has presided over more than 1,000 cases in her career that have gone to verdict or judgment but the wisdom of a public defender and solo practitioner, joining together precisely the kind of professional legal diversity that the Biden administration has made a priority and that the Federal judiciary badly needs.

But there is more to Margaret Guzman than this impressive legal resume. Her personal story has also shaped her and her outlook from the bench. In 1999, during a challenging time for her family, she became the guardian and custodian to six of her nieces and nephews, then age 3 to 15. During this time, she also took on a caretaker role for her ailing mother. These daunting personal experiences helped Judge Guzman understand and appreciate the difficulties that so many people—especially those who are involved in the criminal justice system—face in their day-to-day lives.

Her lived experience has led her to always show compassion and understanding to her own clients as a practicing attorney and to the litigants who appear before her as a judge and to ensure that those who must navigate our judicial system—especially the indigent and marginalized—are always treated fairly and with dignity and respect.

Finally, Judge Guzman will be a trailblazer. When confirmed, she will

be the first Latina to serve on the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts—a long overdue milestone in a State that has nearly 1 million Latinos who call Massachusetts their home. Out of our 7 million residents, 1 million are Latino.

Senator WARREN and I are proud to recommend Judge Guzman as a nominee to President Biden and proud to have that nomination before the whole Senate today. Judge Guzman leaves me with no doubt that she will serve the people of Massachusetts with distinction as a Federal district court judge. I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes on her confirmation today.

Senator WARREN and I give you our assurances that she will be a superior district court judge representing our entire country.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON GUZMAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Guzman nomination?

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO).

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 32 Ex.]

YEAS—48

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Welch
Hassan	Peters	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Reed	Wyden

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Daines	Lummis
Blackburn	Ernst	Marshall
Boozman	Fischer	McConnell
Braun	Graham	Moran
Britt	Grassley	Mullin
Budd	Hagerty	Murkowski
Capito	Hawley	Paul
Cassidy	Hoeben	Ricketts
Collins	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cornyn	Johnson	Romney
Cotton	Kennedy	Rounds
Cramer	Lankford	Rubio
Cruz	Lee	Schmitt